Unapproved Drug Workshop Pediatric Studies

Lisa L. Mathis, M.D.
OND Associate Director
Pediatric and Maternal Health Staff
Office of New Drugs



9 January 2007

Objectives

- Describe legislation involving pediatric studies
- Describe voluntary study program
- Describe mandatory study requirements

Pediatric Legislation

Voluntary

- Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act
 - Signed into law January 4, 2002
 - Renewed pediatric exclusivity incentive originally in FDAMA

Mandatory

- Pediatric Research Equity Act
 - Signed December 3, 2003
 - Restored some important aspects from the Pediatric Rule, enjoined in 2002



Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act (BPCA)

- Sponsor submits a Proposed Pediatric Study Request (PPSR) outlining proposed study and public health benefit of conducting such study in pediatric patients
- FDA may issue a Written Request (WR) for Pediatric studies
- If studies are performed per the WR, 6 months of exclusivity will attach to the entire moiety

Process for the Study of On-Patent Drugs

Industry submits a Proposed Pediatric Study Request

FDA determines public health benefit to support pediatric studies

yes

FDA issues Written Request **Industry agrees** to conduct studies

Industry declines to conduct studies

110

Industry has 180 days to respond

Referral to Foundation for NIH



Pediatric Exclusivity

- 6 month period
- Attaches to existing patent or exclusivity
 - Not stand-alone exclusivity
- See "Qualifying for Pediatric Exclusivity Under Section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act " Guidance for Industry
 - http://www.fda.gov/cder/guidance/2891fnl.pdf

Pediatric Research Equity Act (PREA)

- Assessment required for applications:
 - New ingredient
 - New indication
 - New dosage form
 - New dosing regimen
 - New route of administration
- Waiver or deferral may be granted
- Guidance for Industry "How to Comply with the Pediatric Research Equity Act"
 - http://www.fda.gov/cder/guidance/6215dft.pdf

Pediatric Assessment

Assessment must contain:

- Data adequate to assess the safety and effectiveness of the drug or biological product, and
- Data to support dosing and administration for each subpopulation

BPCA vs. PREA

BPCA

- Studies are voluntary
- Includes orphan drugs and orphan drug indications
- Drugs only
- Studies on whole moiety
- 10-1-07 Sunset

PREA

- Studies are required
- Orphan drugs designated exempt
- Biologics and Drugs
- Studies limited to drug/indication under development
- 10-1-07 Sunset



Conclusions

- Two pieces of pediatric specific legislation
- Sponsors submitting applications need to be familiar with the requirements and incentives
- While they do not apply to all drugs, make sure obligations and opportunities have been discussed with review division



Back up Slides

PREA Waiver Requirements

Waiver granted when:

- Necessary studies impossible or highly impracticable;
- Strong evidence suggests the drug or biologic would be ineffective or unsafe; or
- Product does not represent a meaningful therapeutic benefit over existing therapies and is not likely to be used in a substantial number of pediatric patients

PREA Partial Waiver Requirements

Partial Waiver granted (applies to an age subset of the pediatric population) when:

- Same criteria as waivers but with additional requirement
- Reasonable attempts to produce a pediatric formulation necessary for that age group have failed

PREA Deferral Requirements

Deferral granted when:

- Drug or biologic is ready for approval in adults;
- Additional safety and effectiveness data determined to be necessary; or
- There is another appropriate reason for deferral